# EXECUTIONS.

Hanging of Three Murderers in South Carolina.

Vincent and Furman Despatched at Sumter.

SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Both Colored Culprits Proclaim Their Innocence.

A White Man Suffers the Extreme Penalty at Abbeville.

SUMTER, S. C., March 27, 1874.

Just six weeks and two days ago a most daring, id-blooded and deliberate murder was committed in the streets of this town, which to day was explated on the gallows in the death, by hanging, of Asron Furman and Sam Vincent, both negroes. The crime was terrible and atrocious, but the retribution was sure and swiit. Never in the annals of jurisprudence did stern justice with such unerring certainty pursue, arrest, arraign, try, convict, condemn and execute wretches in human form who so wantonly and dastardly took the life of an innocent and unoffending fellow being,

HISTORY OF THE CRIME. On the night of Monday, the 9th of February last, three negroes, named respectively Aaron Furman. Samuel Vincent and Spencer Bradford, met here and held a consultation, the subject of which was plunder and robbery, but which, however, were to be preceded by the still greater crime of murder. With remarkable unanimity they agreed as to their purpose, and before they sepa-rated that night their plans were perfected and arranged even to the minutest detail and in the most systematic order. The store of Messrs. Ricker & Feriter was selected as the one to be plundered, and their clerk, Mr. Henry Widekind, a young German, was marked as the victim of their contemplated bloody deed. Tuesday, the night following the preliminary meeting, was set apart as the time when their plans were to be carried out; but, well matured as they were, the murderers were frustrated in their first attempt, and Tuesday night passed off without the stain Mr. Widekind to close the store of his em-ployers every night at eight o'clock, to take the cash out of the drawer, place it in his breastpocket, extinguish the lights, lock the front door. was welcomed by a young wife and two handsome little children. With all these habits, and his route down Main street two squares and up Calhoun to his house, the murderers were familiar. and they counted with certainty upon their victim and the booty that was to follow. Unfortunately for them on Tuesday night Mr. Widekind was accompanied on his way home by an old col-ered porter named Linias Carter, whose presence deterred the concealed assassins from making their bloody assault.

THE MURDER. Twenty-four hours passed and that fatal Wcdnesday night had arrived. The assassins were posted, two of them behind trees on Calhoun street and one of them on a cross street, whose duty it was to keep watch and signal the murderers if any one approached while they were engaged in their murderous work. One of them, Vincent, was armed with a blunt hatchet, stolen from the store which they intended to rob. Foor Widekind for the last time took the money, locked the store, and, placing the key in his pocket, proceeded homewards. Little did he dream that three black flends were then lying in wait for him. The night was dark, the streets deserted, though the hour was only about seven o'clock, but hid by two trees on Calhoun street were two cowardly assassins. Leisurely homeward strolled the young German. No companion was with him that night, who unconsciously might have saved his hie. The corner of Main and Calnoun streets is reached, and he turns up the latter. Suddenly there sprang from behind a tree a black orm. Widekind saw it for an instant, with its uplifted arm against the dark sky, and then a terrific blow was dealt him on the left side of the orehead. His only exclamation was "O God!" Blood spurted from his wound in every direction. but he started to run back, when from another tree there sprang another assassin, who caught the poor German by his arms benind his back, and heid him as if in a vice. Then up came assassin No. 1 with his bloody hatchet, and he dealt blow after blow, with all the brutal force his African arm was ca

as it in a vice. Then up came assassin No. I with his bloody hatchet, and he dealt clow after blow, with all the brutal force his African arm was capable of, until eleven frightful gashes were made upon the head (any one of which was sufficient to cause death) of the unfortunate young man. This over the second assassin then let go his hold of Widekind, and he leaf to the ground a bloody and mutilated corpse. At this moment the third of the murderers, Bradford, who had been on watch, came up. He found Vincent still with the hatchet in front of the corpse, and Furman behind it.

PLUNDER.

With all possible haste the roll of money, amounting to about \$75, was taken from an inner pocket of the vest. The other pockets were then rifled of their contents; a pistol, which the mardered man carried, his watch, chain and several other articles being quickly appropriated, and the murderers field from the scene of their bloody deed. They did not stop until they reached a vacant lot upon the ordered and articles were exhibited; but, owing to their immediate lears, no division of the spoils was made, an adjournment to the following night being agreed upon for that purpose. Bradford at that meeting was promised an equal share with the two principal assassins; but that division was never made, nor was the money, watch or pistol ever seen to this any. Bradford repaired to his home, while the other two went to the kitchen of a citazen here, where they spent the night with a woman of their own color.

Discovery of the mixthem of the clock of the county Court House, and surrounded by the dwellings of his iriends, his blood saturating the sand, his body growing cold and still in death, and yet no one save his real-landed assassins knew that this foul deed had been committed. At last there came by a colored man named Louis Darr, who nearly stumbled over the body before he saw it. He first imagined it to be some drunken man who had lailen on the sandy sidewaik and went to sleep; but a closer examination revealed to him that the man wa the citizens as were still at their stores or about the streets, and soon the whole town was aroused. The hour was then only a little past eight o'clock. Whites and blacks turned out alike, torches and lanterns flashed upon the streets anrying along to the scene of the murder, where the body was soon surrounded by a large crowd of exetted and alarmed people. The sight that met their gaze was appailing. The leatures of poor Widekind were undistinguishable, the skull was crushed in several places, the brain coving from the ghastly wounds; the scalp hung in large pieces from his head; the hair was matted with blood and brains; his clothes were torn and bespattered with gore, and even the adjoining wooden ience was irescoed over with splashes of his lifeblood. The body was then removed to the hall of a fire company of which he had been a member. This was done because his wife was enceine at the time, physicians declaring that the sight of his corpse as it was then might result fatally to her. Throughout the whole of that night scarcely anybody slept, and on the succeeding day the excitement increased more than ever. No one felt safe in a community where such a daring outrage had been night came each man and boy carried a pistol, and ready, looking out for an assassin at every step. Never in the history of the quiet and orderly county of Sumter was there such a scene of excitement and actual terror, and it is to be hoped there never will be again. To their credit be it said, the pegroes evinced a incrough sense of the enormity of this crime, and were loud in their expressions of indignation. They even went beyond their white fellow citizens in declaring that if they knew who the actual murderers were they would lynch them on the spot, without the dilatory and often uncertain form of a trial by law.

Bradford confessed the entire deed, and on his evidence the Coroner's jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows administered by Sam Vincent, and that Furman and Bradford were accessories before the fact. Upon this the accused were committed for indictment by the Grand Jury.

"This body, four-fitths of whom are colored, found true bills against all three of the prisoners, and at the March term of the Circuit Court Vincent and Furman were tried. Nearly the whole week was taken up with this remarkable case, the people of both races manifesting the greatest interest in its progress, and the court room being densely packed each day. Judge Mackay presided. Vincent was dirst arraigned. His jury was composed exclusively of men of his own race and color, and he was ably defended by Mr. Joseph H. Earle, a young lawyer of great ability, who was the counsel assigned him by the Court. The cause was argued on both sides with decided legal tact and astuteness; but all the facts, given substantially above, were established by a chain of evidence in which not a defective link could be found. In fact, the prosecution built up such an edifice of corroborating testimony that when the case was given to the colored jury that body, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of "GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

Furman was then blaced on trial, the same evidence convicting him and the same verdict being rendered in his case. On Saturday, the 7th of March, Judge Mackay, in a very solemn and impressive manner, sentenced the two men to the doom which they met to-day, invoking at the same intent the mercy of 60d upon their sours. Neither of them evinced the slightest visible emorion when the awnel flast was pronounced. The jail here having been recently burned, the prisoners were placed in a small wooden building in rear of the market house, which is known as the "Guard House," where they have since been closely guarded day and night. Spencer Bradford has hot yet been tried.

Spiritual consolation.

SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION.

and night. Spencer Bradford has not yet been tried.

SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION.

Besides the constant and regular visits of clergymen of both races and all religious denominations, the condemned men have been for several days past the recipients of a nightly religious serenade and prayer offering from a large crowd of colored sympatimizers. This began on Monday night last, and has been kept up without intermission ever since. At about eight o'clock the colored brothers and sisters assembled in iront of the small edition in which the condemned men were confined, a fire of light wood being made, round which the crowd gathered.

Lake all negroes who are found guilty of great crimes in South Carolina, and some of whom behave they can plunder and nurder with impunity, the doomed man had until Wednesday a lingering hope of receiving either a respite or a commutation of sentence from that apostic of their race, Governor Moses, though no one had made an application for either. The Governor, however, knowing that they would certainly look to him for sometaning, on wednesday gratuitously telegraphed the Sheriff that he would not interfere; that the law must take its course; that there was no hope. This despatch surprised the Sheriff and, in fact, everybody eise, as nobody expected had it; but, as it had come, the Sheriff took it to the prisoners and read it for them. Furman burst into a loud laugh, and said he did not look for any reprieve; he had made his peace with God and was ready to go, remarking, "The sooner the better," Vincent was not so enthusiastic; but he, too, said he was prepared to die, and he hoped to be forgiven.

On Tuesday last Furmar's brother called on the Sheriff, and, after introducing himsell, asked:—"Sheriff, can I have Aaron's body when de hangin' is ober ?"

"Yes," replied the Sheriff.

Will you allow me to put it in de coffin ?"

"Sheriff, can I have Aaron's body when de hangin' is ober?"
"Yes," replied the Sheriff.
"Will you allow me to put it in de coffin?"
asked the visitor.
"Yes," said the Sheriff, "I will."
"Well, den, can I dig de grave?"
"Yes, you can dig the grave too,"
"How much is you payin' for dat?"
This cauded the conversation, which proved to be a pure speculation on the part of Farman's brother. He did not bodily ask for the job of digging the grave, but that being his sole object, the Sheriff dismissed him without further ceremony.

THE SCAFFOLD
was situated in an old field on the western side of the town. It was the ordinary rural structure,

was situated in an old field on the western side of the town. It was the ordinary rural structure, with two heavy posts, a crossbeam and swinging doors, the latter being supported by a post in the centre. The crossbeam was fourteen feet high from the ground, the drop seven, allowing a fail of about five feet. To the post supporting the drop a rope was attached, and this hitched to a mule. At a signal the mule was driven off, the post came out and the drop fell. This was the operation of the scaffoid.

as signal the mile was driven off, the post came out and the drep tell. This was the operation of the scaffold.

THE MORNING OF EXECUTION.

The population of this county is some 20,000, over one-fourth of which, it is estimated, exclusived the townspeople, were here to-day to witness the execution. The visiting crowd were exclusively negroes, of every age, sex, shade and complexion. The streets were so jammed that it was difficult to even eibow one's way through them, and, as the sun poured down his rays with the intensity of missummer, the odor from this mass of concentrated African humanity was anything out pleasant to the olfactories. Under the combined supervision of A. W. Suder, the intendant of the town, and Sheriff Tyndal, of the county, the preparations for the tragedy were complete at an early hour. Immediately in the vicinity of the guardhouse all the available space was densely packed by ten A. M. Carts, wagons, fences, house-tops and trees were throughed with negroes, eagerly watching the gdvent of the condemned men. At eleven o'clock a wagon, containing two roughly made coffins, painted black, drove up to the door of the guardhouse. The Sheriff and deputes then entered the respective cells of the criminals and arrayed them in long white flowing shrouds, grided at the waist by a band. Soon afterwards the two condemned men emerged from the guardhouse, Vincent, who was the tallest, came first, and, stepping into the rear of the wagon, took his seat on one of the black coffins. He raised his head, took a survey of the vast multitude, and the shock to his nerves was so great that he covered his face with his hands and began crying. Furman sullenly and doggedly jumped into the wagon, seated himself on the other coffin, rested his elbows on his knees and calmly viewed the crowd. A guard, composed of twelve men, mostly the police of the on the other comin, rested his chows on his knees and calmy viewed the crowd. A guard, composed of twelve men, mostly the police of the town, surrounded the wagon with its death freight; the Shertif, wearing a ponderous sword, with an enormous brass hilt, which in this county is his insigna of office, mounted a horse, and the order. "Forward!" being given, the solemn procession moved off.

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OFF TO THE GALLOWS.

The route was first to Main street, down Main to Liberty, out of Liberty to the place of execution, the great mass of atman beings increasing as the tragic cortege moved on. Arrived at the scaffold, which was enclosed by a square of stakes with ropes passing round, the condemned men were conducted to the steps leading to the drop. The guard was posted within the square, the crowd pressing up to the ropes on all sides. A most earnest and impressive appeal for mercy on the soul or the criminals was offered by a colored clergyman, followed by several hymns and a closing prayer, which evoked religious ejaculations and numerous expressions of bity from the negroes. The scene became unusually solemn at this stage of the proceedings—the criminals kneeling, the crowd with uncovered heads, the mournful wailing of the women, the chorus of responsive "amens" which came swelling up from a thousand bosoms and the armed officers of the law standing rigidly, with bowed heads, at their respective posts.

Scene on the platform.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies the clergyman and rirends of the condemned men took a final larewell and they ascended to the drop, Vincent taking his position on the feit and Furman on the right. Vincent stood erect, but was very much agitated, while Furman coolly leaned his shoulder against the post of the scaffold and

Furnan on the right. Vincent stood erect, but was very much agitated, while Furnan coolly leaned his shoulder agitainst the post of the scalloid and threw his left leg across the right in the most careless manner. The sheriff then informed them they had thirty minutes in which to address the people if they thought proper. Vincent was the first to speak, which he did for ten minutes in a very confused and almost unintelligable manner, wringing his manacied hands and gesticulating with his arms. Substantially he said he was an innocent man, that he not only did not commit the murder, that he was not present when it was committed, nor did he know anything about it until he was arrested. He irrequently appealed to the crowd, crying as he spoke to them, to take notice he was innocent, which brought forth such responses as :—"De good Lord here dat. Lor' a mercy!" "Did you ever" and "Aint dat a pity?" When Vincent had finished Purman, moving from his leaning posture and standing upon both leet, stated in his ordinary tone of voice, and in a cool, selipossessed manner, that he was innocent, also that he was not present when the murder took place, but had been entrapped into the terrible position he occupied to-day by a colored man named Singleton, who had by repeated and artful inducements to "confess what I knowed nothing about, brought me to dis." In reply to a question from a colored clergyman whether he knew anything about it, he said, "I was not dar," repeating it two or three times, and evading a direct answer—continuing his remarks, and when again pressed upon the subject he hastened the guilt of the murder upon a brother of his named Jake Baker, was soon afterwards fied the country, and has not since been heard of, intimating also that others were connected with it.

The Dearn scene. very much agitated, while Furman coolly leane

skull was crushed in several places, the brain cozing from the ghastly wounds; the scaip hung in large pieces from his head; the hair was matted with blood and brains; his clothes were torn and bespattered with gore, and even the adjoining wooden lence was froscoed over with spiashes of his lifeblood. The body was then removed to the half of a fre company or which be had been a member. This was done because his wife was enceinte at the time, physicians declaring that the sight of his corpse as it was then might result fatally to her. Throughout the whole of that night scarcely anybody siept, and on the succeeding day the excitement in creased more than ever. No one felt safe in a community where such a daring outrage had been committed. Every citizen went armed, and when night came each man and boy carried a pistol, and ready, looking out for an assassin at every step. Never in the history of the quet and orderly county of Sumter was there such a scene of excitement in their expressions of indignation. They even went beyond their white tellow citizens in declaring that if they knew who the actual murderers were the listory and often uncertain form of a trial by law. THE ARRESTS.

On the following day, upon the testimony of Limas Carter, the colored porter, whose suspicions had been excited by the conduct of Furman, Yincent and Bradford, they were arrested, when

by the many utterances of indepartion which escaped the crowd. Again the Sheriff ordered the body to be lifted up and the rope tightened, but an effort to do this failed aiso, and the unortunate wretch's struggles continued until the stranging process had done its work. Furman was dead in six minutes from the time of his fail, Vincent was alive for over twenty. After hanging forty minutes the bodies were cut down and turned over to their respective friends for interment.

The widow of Henry Widekind, the murdered man, who has been in delicate health since the commission of the deed, yesterday gave birth to twins. The mother and children are doing well to-day.

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-

## Execution of a White Man at Abbeville-Affecting Scenes at the Gallows. ABBEVILLE, S. C., March 27, 1874.

Samuel Banks was hung here to-day at twelve o'clock, in the jail yard, for the murder of Thomas Shedd at Dorn's mine, in this county, on the 15th of November last. He was lodged in jail the next day, where he has since been confined. He was convicted at the last (January) term of the court before Judge Cook. Efforts were made for his commutation, but the Governor refused to inter-When confined he was very hard to please, but confessed with much repentance and embraced religion. The clergy were with him constantly and exerted themselves to make him resign himself to his doom. Revs. W. T. Capers, of the Methodist, him last night, and went with him to the gallows.

He was taken from his ceil in jail to the scaffold at a quarter to twelve. On the scaffold he conducted himself calmiy, and was firm to the last. He spoke for twelve minutes on the causes leading to his fate, and attributed his end to the immoderate use of whiskey. He warned his friends of the use of whiskey, and detailed in a few brief and pointed sentences the disgrace and ruin it had brought on him. He professed to have placed his hopes in God, and bade farewell to his friends and his religious supporters with unaffected simplicity. His last words were "Lord, take charge of me, On our heavally Father?"

his religious supporters with unaffected simplicity. His last words were "Lord, take charge of me, Oh our heavenly Father !"

The trap was sprung at twelve o'clock precisely, when his body leil with a deep, heavy thud. After three agonizing shudders Banks passed into eternity. His neck was completely broken, and he died without the slightest pain. After hanging nuneteen minutes he was pronounced dead, placed in a coffin and conveyed to his home for burial. He would have been twenty-three years old tomorrow. He leaves a wife, mother and three children. More than 4,000 people, mostly negroes, witnessed the execution. The negroes appeared to gloat over the misfortanes of the man, and their loud laughter and ignorant jeers were in bad keeping with the occasion. Sheriff budin performed his duties kindly and expeditiously. The rope used for the occasion was hempen, three-quarters of an inch in dismeter. The scanoid consisted of two upright posts, crossbeam and trapdoor, with a fall of lour and a hall leet. The day was beautiful, and the sun shone brightly on the deed of horror. Banks claimed that he knew nothing of the murder for which he paid his life; that he was so full of liquor as to take away the power of sense or feeing. He claimed on the gallows that he would have died for Shedd, and that they were good friends. He was an engineer by trade, and when sober was a kind, gentlemanly man. He is the first white man hanged in Abbeville county for twenty-eight years. Banks was tried at the February term of court last year for killing Jake Brown, colored, but was acquitted.

Two negroes, now in jail under sentence of death, groaned aloud as they saw their fellow criminal all from the scardiol. They saw in him a similar penalty allotted for their bloody deeds.

#### THE BOSE CROP.

THE ROSE UROP.

[From Land and Water.]

The Adrianople rose crop for 1873 is reported to have been on the whole a good one, and consequently the manufacture of ottar of roses, for which this district is so celebrated, has been fairly remunerative. Distribution, however, owing to the excessive wet weather, being profuse, the produce was not of the best quality. About 835,000 ounces were file result, and as the price, which, of course, varies with the quality, ranges from 13s. 1d. to 168, 10d, per ounce the whole is valued at about \$70,000. The German merchants are the principal customers for this article of fuxury, and annually purchase over 60,000 ounces, the remainder generally going to the Eastern markets.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-

## FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Mr. Bergh's Views on Our City Pave-

MERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER OF TWEATY-SECOND STREET, MARCH 26, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your tate editorials on the repaving of Fifth avenue you are good enough to intimate that I possess a certain influence, by reason of my relations with the cause of humanity to animals, which should be exercised on behalf of the toiling

This I would gladly do if I shared your flattering opinion as to said influence; but the truth is, our ill-governed city is so burdened with debt that the means of repairing the wretched pavements which already so cruelly disfigure the metropolis, and I do not believe that it is a question of influence at all, but simply one of money. I, however,

do not like to rest under the charge of indifference to the important subject, so I venture to express an opinion of it. Our views generally, I regret to say, are so often in conflict that it affords me a peculiar pleasure to find that in the present matsay, are so often in connect that the present matpeculiar pleasure to find that in the present matter we are quite in accord.

I regard the Macadam pavement as infinitely
best suited for streets and highways, and I reach
this conclusion after having examined all others
in use at home and abroad; but even this has a
defect which perhaps you are familiar with.
Water permeates the roadled, and, in our severe
climate, freezes and lifts it out of place. An individual in New Jersey, personally unknown to me,
has succeeded in remedying the defect by mixing
a oftuninous substance with the broken stones,
and the streets thus laid are reported to be a perperfect success.

a bituminous substance with the broken stones, and the streets thus laid are reported to be a perperfect success.

Another advantage the Macadam possesses over all other pavements is the lacility and linexpensiveness of laying it and keeping it in repair. Curiosity or necessity prompts our citizens to be continually tearing up the streets, and to no other pavement is so little injury done by the indulgence of this perennial taste as to the Macadam; for, so soon as their taste or requirement is satisfied by merely shoveling the debris back into the hole again, the first passing vehicle begins the process of restoration. It is true that in all other countries but ours the pavements are only disturbed by authority and the employment of experts; but in our laisses faire sort of government the citizen generally divests himself of such wholesome restraint, and hence you observe everywhere about our cities depressions and elevations, suggesting a miniature switzerland. The absence of noise is another agreeable leature of it. Why progressive civilization has not long ago silenced the uproor of the street has always been a surprise to me; for I farmly believe that human life is materially shortened thereoy. Conversation out doors at times is almost impossible, while the citizen within his sick chamber is not permitted to expire in Deace until he has first buried the pavement in front of his manision with tan or sawdust.

In short, there is but one objection ever offered

in short, there is but one objection ever offered to the Macadam pavement, and that is dust to the Macadam pavement, and that is dust Well, suppose we concede this. Do we no already pay \$1,000,000 to have the streets sweptalready pay \$1,000,000 to have the streets sweptor, more properly Speaking, not swept? And could
not the macadamized street be kept clean with
one quarter the trouble and expense, especially
if it be the Telford-Macadam before reserved to
I ask your induspence a moment longer, while I
make a seeble effort to be funny, in descrence to a
complaint of me, more than once utered in your
columns, "that I am habitually too grave in the
prosecution of the work I have in charge," I
should seel mortified if you tasted to recognize the
humor contained in this concluding remark, "that
the very name of Macadam has tastly endeared
taself to me by the most tender and dovelike
associations. I have the honor to be your obedient
servant,

HENRY BERGH.

## JAPANESE MUNICIPAL REPORM.

The practical endeavor of Japan to adopt Western civilization is illustrated by the annexed letter, received yesterday by His Honor Mayor Have-meyer from Mr. Edward S. Benson, Municipal Director of Yokohama, in which he requests copies of the laws governing and incorporating this Municipality :-

NILLIAM F. HAYEMEYER, MAYOF OF NEW YORK, 1974. S. MUNICIPAL OFFICE, 1974. S. MUNICIPAL OFFICE, 2 NIE—As I am desirous of introducing such reforms relating to monicipal government as will be generally benedicial to this community. I shall feel obliged if you will transmit to me the text of the Code of dunnetpal Regulations and Bylaws of the city of New York, together with such pampliets of printed forms as embody the laws under which the city is governed. I shall be glad also it you will send a copy of the articles of incorporation from the State. Jour obedient servant.

E. S. BENSON, Municipal Director.

Mayor Hayemeyer has requested his private secretary to forward the information thus requested, which will embrace a copy of the charter and a compilation of the city ordinances.

## FREE BANKING.

The Task of Satisfying the Growlers of the South and West.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

Shall the Public Debt Be Further Increased?

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill

to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., to the first section of the bill, prohibiting the use of any portion of the \$400,000,000 authorized by that section, as amended by Mr. Wright, for the purchase of

current expenses of the government.

Mr. Locan, (rep.) of Ill., oppposed the amendment, and said it meant simply that none of the money authorized by the section could be issued. bonds could not be purchased with it, and it could not be used for the current expenses of the government, how was it to be put in circulation? Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment by strik-ing out the latter part, relating to current ex-

penses, so that it would read—"but no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., said he was in favor of leaving the section as it passed yesterday. He

had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and thought that officer could distribute the money in his discretion.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said the amend-ment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) was calculated to defeat the action of the Senate of yesterday. It reminded him of the man who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but opposed to its execution. It had been said that the money would be all paid out and stay in Wall street. He denied that it would do so, and he hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, asked if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) favored the Secretary of the Treasury increasing the public debt by purchasing bonds above par? He (Mr. Morrill) would now withdraw his amendment and see what kind of a bill the majority would get up.

Mr. Logan said he did not like such Insinuations

as were thrown out by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) that he would withdraw his amendment to see what kind of a bill the majority would get up. Did the Senator (Mr. Morrill) think there were no brains in the Senate except in his own head? His action only showed a determina

would get up. Did the Senator (Mr. Morrill) think there were no brains in the Senate except in his own head? His action only showed a determination on the part of certain Senators to defeat the will of the majority in the Senate When Senators instinuated that none were able to perfect a bill besides themselves they arrogated a good deal.

A QUESTION OF POLITENES.

Mr. SCHTLZ, (lib.) of Mo., said he wanted to give the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) to understand that the language he had been using towards the minority in this body was very lar from being polite. Any member of the Senate had the right to offer any amendment he pleased. No Senator enjoyed a higher reputation for fairness and honesty than the Senator irom Vermont (Mr. Morrill) and when that Senator used his privilege of submitting amendments he should not be criticised. He (Mr. Schurz) could not submit to such language were it applied to him.

Mr. LOGAN said he was replying to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill). The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill). The Senator from Vermont in wond be seen whether he would submit to it. He (Mr. Schurz) said he would not submit to it. If he (Mr. Schurz) said he would not submit to lit. If he (Mr. Schurz) said he would not submit to it. He (Mr. Schurz) should repeat the remark made by the Senator from Vermont it would be seen whether he would submit to it. He (Mr. Logan) did not attempt to bully any man; neither would he allow any man to bully him. The Senator from Vermont was fully able to defend himself without the aid of the Senator from Missouri. Was the Senator (Mr. Schurz) the champion here: Who made him the censor of this Senate Chamber? He (Mr. Logan) at any time made use of any discourteous language no man in the Senate would be quicker to take it back.

Mr. Morrille and the senator irom missouri. Was the Senator Logan, and that manner he probably could not help. The Senator did make some remarks that were rather peevish. He (Mr. Morrill) did not intend to refact on the majority but merely withdrew

or all local to the substitute of all alterimon, submitted last evening.

FREE BANKING NOT SATISFACTORY FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said the amendment of Senator Logan presented the simple question whether the Schate was in favor of tree banking or not. If free banking should be established banking capital would all concentrate within 100 miles of New York city, and the West and South would be more disastished than ever.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said the second section of the substitute submitted by the gentieman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) provided for an increase of \$40,000,000 in the national bank circulation, while the very next section, submitted by the gentieman from Hinnots, provided for all the circulation which could be obtained.

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Go., asked Mr. Logan to accept the third section of the committee's bill. He (Mr. Gordon) believed with the gentleman from Oho (Mr. Sherman) that if free banking was authorized the national banking capital would concentrate within one hundred miles of New York city. The committee's bill would better somewhat the South and the West.

Mr. Logan said his purpose was to offer his amendment to the first section of the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina in place of the second section of that bill. It was offered yesterday at the hour of adjournment after a brief examination.

Mr. Morron, of Indiana, thought the argument of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), that if free banking was established the national banking capital would concentrate within 100 miles of New York city, was erroneous. The national banking capital would concentrate within 100 miles of New York city, was erroneous. The national banking capital would have sufficient deposits to make them brofitable.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa. said he would be giad to see all our national indebtedness now held abroad brought home for the purpose of establishing national banks. He did not understand the amend-

profitable.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., said he would be glad to see all our national indebtedness now held abroad brought home for the purpose of establishing national banks. He did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan). It repealed the twenty-seventh section of the National Banking law, which referred to penalties to be imposed upon officers of the Treasury and national banks for issuing notes not authorized; so that, if the section was repealed notes might be issued always, whether government bonds be deposited or not.

Mr. Logan said it was not proposed to repeal the whole of the section, only such part of it as limited the circulation. The amendment had been prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron), but as this gentleman was absent yesterday he (Mr. Logan), by request, offered it for him and would stand by it.

Mr. Cameron (rep.) inoved to strike out in Mr. Logan's amendment "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-two," which amendment was accepted by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Logan.
Mr. Morron moved to strike out the second section of the bill as reported by the committee, which provides for the redemption of United States notes on January 1, 1876.
The Chair ruled that motion out of order at this

time.

Mr. Logan said, to test the sense of the Senate on this second section, he would withdraw his amendment, in order that the Senator (Mr. Morton) might move to strike out the second section.

Mr. SHERMAN said this to nim was a vital point in the bill, and he hoped it would not be stricken out. Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into ex-

Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate go into executive session.

THE TIME OF REDEMPTION.

Mr. Hamtin moved to strike out in the second
section of the Financial bill "January, 1876," as
the time when United States notes should be redeemed in coin or interest bearing bonds, and insert the "ist of January, 1877," pending which
Mr. Cameron renewed his motion for an executive
session, which was agreed to.

The Panle Caused by Too Much Currency-Contraction the Only Means of Bringing Legal Tenders To Par-Effect of Free Banking.

The House, at twenty minutes to one o'clock P. M., resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts providing a national currency and Mr. Poland, (red.) of Vt., indicated an amend-

ment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel, as fast as practicable, United States notes this their amount is reduced to \$388,000,000, and then to allow to the national banks circulating notes without any limit to their circulation.

Mr. Mirchell, (dem.) of Wis., a member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House. He took the ground that the recent financial troubles were not caused by an insufficiency of currency, but, on the contrary, that they would not have occurred if the currency had been on a specie basis. The fact that the currency was not at par with gold showed that the currency was not only not too small, but was excessive. He gave it as his conviction that, instead of increasing the issues found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those notes by fund-

found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those notes by funding them into bonds, or by otherwise paying and cancelling them. For these and other reasons, set out in a long and carefully prepared speech, he opposed the bill.

Mr. Merlam. (rep.) of N. Y. (another member of the Banking Committee), addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, particularly of the free banking features of it. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Arother he said the republican majority in Congress had done something in relation to the currency which it ought not to have done, but that it was going to correct all that and make all people bappy. He argued that the spirit of American institutions was antagonistic to monopolies, and hence the simost universal demand for free banking. Free banking would be the opportunity of the West, whose enterprises hitherto had been carried on under the disadvantages of dear money borrowed iron the East. With free banking the West would be saved from THE SHYLOCKS OF THE EAST.

He contended, contrary to the position taken by Mr. Mitchell, that the panic of 1873 was caused by the contraction of the currency.

Mr. HUNTRI, (rep.), of Ind., another member of the Banking Committee, next addressed the House. He havored five sections of the bill and was opposed to three of them. He advocated the first section to make banking free, and proposed to have the present law amended in several particulars, one of which was to allow national banks to pay interest on deposits only when deposits were made for a fixed period. He contended that the recent panic was caused by the Accumulation of Money at New York and not by the superabundance of money in the country; that it was accelerated by the failure of Jay Cooke, and that that failure grew out of the hostility of the people to railroads on accumt of their oppressive freight tariffs. He quoted Daniel Webster to prove that whatever was a legal tender was a constitutional standard of value; that it was excellented by the failure of Ja

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame,-CHARLES SUMNER

### SANBORN "STEALS AWAY."

The Great Revenue Informer Suddenly Finds Reasons for Not Testifying Be-fore the Committee of Ways and Means—A Double Game of Hoodwinking-Departure for New York-He is To Be Again Called April 6. Washington, March 27, 1874.
The Committee on Ways and Means again met

this morning to proceed with the investigation of the Sanborn case, the arrangement being that Mr. Sanborn should appear and make his statement, subjecting himself afterwards to the cross-examination of the committee. As soon as the committee met, however, Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Mr. Sanborn's counsel, apologized for the non-at-tendance of his client, and said that when he (Mr. Woodbridge) informed the committee yesterday that Mr. Sanborn would present himself this morning he had made that statement honestly and in good faith, but that after he had left the committee room yesterday he had met Mr. Sanborn in consultation and had learned that he was now under a third indictment for the same offence, and that the case client to be innocent, and to be the subject of something very much akin to a conspiracy against him. Mr. Sanborn's counsel in New York had sent him word yesterday that he ought not to appear before the committee prior to his trial, and he (Mr. Woodbridge) had advised him to the same effect. If he was to appear and be subjected to the rigid questioning of the committee he would be placed in a very trying and difficult position, to give their construction to the testimony, and, possibly, to prejudice his case. Mr. Woodbridge thought that the committee themselves would see the impropriety of Mr. Sanborn's appearing under such circumstances; but as Mr. Sanborn had no wish to keep anything from the committee he had prepared a little paper and had signed it, and he (Mr. Woodbridge) would read it to the committee if the committee saw fit to hear it.

THE LITTLE PAPER.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether it was a statement in reference to the matter generally, or in reference to the propriety of Mr. Sanborn's appearing before the committee.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that there were statements in it upon both points.

Mr. Foster objected to any statement on the part of Mr. Harlan, unless that gentleman himself could be brought as a witness.

Mr. Woodbridge remarked that Mr. Sanborn had no desire to stirk any responsibility or to absent himself from the committee, but he believed under the advice of eminent connset in New York that it was not proper for him under the cir-

heved under the advice of eminent counsel in New York that it was not proper for him under the circumstances to appear before the committee.

A DOUBLE GAME.

Mr. BECK—Will you tell us why he had it announced to the country that this committee had summoned him here, and why he gave that as a reason for his non-appearance at the trial in Brooklyn?

Mr. WOODERIDGE—I was not aware he had so announced.

Mr. Wooderinge—I was not aware no make a antounced.

Mr. Beck—Do you think this committee ought to hear a partial statement from your client when he hims-il applied for permission to come here; when every witness who has been before the committee since Tuesday last has appeared at his instance and in his benail, and when the committee had re-ported a bill to repeal the law and would have pro-ceeded with it but for the request of your client to be heard? Do you think that is proper treatment of the committee?

ceeded with it but for the request of your client to be heard? Do you think that is proper treatment of the committee?

Mr. Woodbridge—Under such circumstances I will concede that it I was a member of the committee I should desire to get all the information I possibly could in view of the condition of things.

Mr. Beck—We made no inquiry. We reported a bill to repeal the law and we called upon the Treasury Department for information to lay before the House—that was the extent of our action until Mr. Sanborn came himself and requested us to hear him. We granted that request. He came and tendered withess after winess for examination, and the committee has been occupied for three whole days in hearing witnesses in his behalf, and now he declines to submit himself to examination. Do you think that is treating the committee fairly?

Mr. Woodbridge—After knowing what I know from Mr. Sanborn in reference to the indictments aginst him, and in view of a speedy trial which he is presumed to have, I should certainly say that it would not be safe for him to appear before this committee.

SELF-CRIMINATION.

would not be safe for him to appear before this committee.

SELF-CRIMINATION.

Mr. FOSTER—Do you say it would affect his case?
Mr. Woodbradge—I think it might affect public sentiment very materially.

Mr. FOSTER—Can he testify without criminating himself?

Mr. Woodbradge—My opinion is that he could make a thoroughly clean breast of the matter, and if he could be a witness in his own case on trial, then I should not consider him in any danger.

Mr. Nielack said he did not think it unreasonable, in view of all the circumstances, that Mr. Sanborn should hesitate to make a statement before the committee.

Mr. Beck remarked also that if he was Mr. Sanborn's lawyer he should advise him to the sale course, and he did not object to his lawyer giving him the best advice under the circumstances.

Mr. ROBERTS asked Mr. Woodbridge whether he thought that the lact of Mr. Sanborn's making a luli statement would affect his trial, and would allect public sentiment.

Mr. Woodbridge replied in the affirmative.

FUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mr. ROBERTS then asked whether he thought it

Mr. Roberts then asked whether he thought it

Mr. Robers then asked whether he thought it fair, on the other side, to have a partial statement submitted to the committee, which might also affect public sentiment and affect the trial?

Mr. Woodbridge admitted that he did not.

Mr. Robers inquired whether if the trial in Brooklyn was postponed or if no result was reached immediately Mr. Woodbridge would advise Mr. Samborn to come before the committee.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that he should yield his opinion in that matter to that of Samborn's counsel in New York.

The CHAIRMAN—Let me understand exactly what you desire. Do you desire that this case should be postponed to some inture day, or is it your desire that Samborn should make a partial statement through you without submitting nimself to a cross-examination?

Mr. Woodbridge—All I can say is that Samborn states in his paper that he does not desire to submit himself to a cross-examination before his trial. The CHAIRMAN submitted the question to the committee.

The CHARRAN shuthers committee.

Mr. Wood remarked that in view of all the circumstances it would be obviously improper to let Mr. Sanborn present his own statement in writing without the committee having an opportunity to

examine him; but he thought also that it would be very unwise, and would subject the committee to the imputation of being disposed to persecute Mr. Sanborn if it was to compel his attendance. He could not vote in lavor of doins either.

Mr. Roberts asked Mr. Woodbridge whether it would change the situation at all if the committee was to waive for the present all questions affecting any case arising in the Brooklyn district Mr. Woodbridge replied that that would not remedy the difficulty so far as the creation of public opinion was concerned.

Mr. FOSTER asked Mr. Woodbridge whether he understood him as giving his opinion that any disclosures which his client might make before the committee would not injuriously affect him.

AN ECCENTRICITY OF LAWYERS.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE Replied that lawyers were very apt to consider their clients innocent until proved guitty. He believed Mr. Sanborn innocent, but that might be because he was his lawyer and enthusiastic.

guitty. He believed Mr. Sanborn innocent, but that might be because he was his lawyer and enthusiastic.

Mr. Foster—Would the statements that might be brought out here injure him or themselves?

Mr. Woodberdee—I do not know what her they would or not. I do not know how they would be made of them. I do not know how they would be presented before the public.

Final Decision.

The Chareman (to Mr. Woodbridge)—Let me remind you of a statement which you and Mr. Sanborn made in the beginning, that if the newspaper press were excluded you were willing he should make a full statement, which might be taken down in shorthand for the use of the esfimitee solely.

Mr. Woodberdee—I think that that was said.

The Chareman—Are you still of that opinion?

Mr. Woodberdee—I should have no objection at all, but I cannot get Mr. Sanborn now because just before midnight last night he had a telegram from his counsel in New York, telling him that he must go on immediately, as it was necessary for him to be there to prepare for his trial on Monday, and I should judge it was necessary.

The Chareman—Has he gone?

Mr. Woodberdee—Id on t think he has gone; I do not know whether ne has or not. He was to have gone this morning if possible; if not he was to leave in the aiternoon train.

After some further discussion the committee directed the room to be cleared in order to coasult as to the course to be pursued. The conclusion arrived at was that Sanborn should be summoned to appear as a witness on the 6th of April next, or earlier II his trial shall be previously ended.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-

### THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Tangible Testimony at Last-Ugly Alle. gation Against the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works-He Is Accused of Soliciting a Heavy Bribe.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1874.

(At the meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee this morning counsel for the memor alists took up the list of contracts of public works and criticised the figures of estimates

and actual cost of work thereunder.

Governor Shepherd occupied considerable time in explaining the points raised. The inquiry of counsel for the memorialists was extended to em-brace the examination of statements for the measurement of work done around Reservation No. 17, southeast of the Capitol building, and W. T. Riley was placed on the stand by them to show that the Board had measured up and charged for

work not done by the District government. Governor Shepherd stated in explanation that this was true, but called attention to the bills ren-

this was true, but called attention to the bills rendered against the United States by the Board, showing that the bills put in by the Board for a large portion of this work were due by the federal government to the corporation, and had never been liquidated; and that the act of Congress appropriated sufficient money to cover these old bills long due. The money thus appropriated was used by the Board under this act in further prosecution of the work around the government property.

J. G. Higelow testified with reference to the damage to property held by him on Fourteenth street by reason of defective sewerage in front thereof. It was shown in the cross-examination that the sewer referred to was a bilind sewer constructed to connect with a main sewer discharging into lock Creek, but that the connection had not been made by reason of winter coming on and interrupting the prosecution of the work; also that the houses alleged to have been damaged were constructed after this blind sewer had been commenced.

AN UGLY ALLEGATION.

the houses alleged to have seen damaged were constructed after this blind sewer had been commenced.

After a recess Patrick Cullinane, an old contractor, was sworn for the memorialists. This witness, in the course of his examination in chief, testified that on a given date he went to James A. Magruder, the Treasurer of the Board or Public Works, to obtain payment of a certificate for \$20,000 due him by the Board, and that Magruder rofused to pay him unless he (the witness) would pay him (Magruder) the sum of \$5,000; that at a subsequent date, also given, he called again on Magruder, who paid him the \$20,000 but again asked him for \$5,000, and as he handed him the check for his \$20,000, and leave the amount with Mrs. Magruder. The witness bested that if the witness felt any delicacy about giving the \$5,000 to him he might go-to Georgetown, the residence of the Treasurer, and leave the amount with Mrs. Magruder. The witness was closely cross-questioned about this flour-and-a-half street contract. During his examination it transpired that Collinane had not performed the work on Four-and-a-half street in any respect in accordance with the terms of the contract with the Board, neither as to quantity or quality, and that when flual settlement was made with him the sum of \$15,000 was retained to cover the cost of making his work good: also that on examination of his work by order of the Board evidence was disclosed to justify the suspicion of collasion between Cullinane and a street superintendent, whose duty it was to certify to the Board as to whether the contract had been performed according to specification.

DENIAL OF THE GRAEGE.

conteston between Cumman and a series supering tendent, whose duty it was to certify to the Board as to whether the contract had been performed according to specification.

DENIAL OF THE CHARGE.

Colonel James A. Magruder, Treasurer of the Board, asked leave to make a statement, and said, in order to make that statement more positive, he desired to be sworn, which was done. Colonel Magruder then said that there was not one word of truth in the testimony of Culimane so far as related to any demand, request or suggestion made by him to Culimane for the payment of money as an inducement to the settlement of any claim. Such statement was absolutely and utterly halse, not only in regard to Culimane, but also to any and all contractors under the Board. He said he never heard the least bint of this thestigate he made by Culimane until since this investigation began. Colonel Magruder proceeded at some length to explain particularly in relation to the manner in which Culimane's contract on Four-and-a-half street had been performed, and how and under what condition of facts the final settlement was made with him. He concluded this branch of his statement by asserting his willingness to put his word against that of Culimane in this community, where he had resided the best part of his life. He then testified at some length regarding payments made by him on certain work done by the Board and charged to the lederal government, particularly with reference to B street sewer; also in relation to the disposition made of the \$75,000 appropriation by Congress for compensation for a share in the old City Hall, owned by the District government and for the construction of the new District Office Building. He said, in relation to the latter point, that the said money was made a special deposit in the bank, where it remained two or three months, and was then, by a vote of the entire Board, invested in eight per cent securities are now on deposit in the vault of the bank in the name of the District of Columbia, and drawing interest.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame.-CHARLES SUMNER.

#### DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE CAMERON EXPEDITION.

EXPEDITION.

[From the London Nature.]

With the concurrence of the lamily of Dr. Livingstone the Earl of Derby has sent a telegram ordering the body of the linustrious traveller to be sent to England. The melancaciy death of Dr. Dillion and the return of Lieutenant Murphy leave Lieutenant Cameron alone to proceed to Ulli to recover the box of papers left there by Livingstone, and to prosecute further geographical exploration. Heavy unforesen expenses obliged Lieutenant Cameron, who has proved himself to be a resolute and observant explorer, to purchase stores at exorbitant rates at Unyanyembe. The necessity for providing for the march of Murphy and Dillion to the coast with Livingstone's body and most of his followers is his complete justification for incurring this unauthorized expense, and there can be no doubt that the Geographical Society will treat its gallant emissary in a generous and liberal spirit. Cameron has suffered cruelly irom fever and ophthalunta, and he is now resolutely pressing onwards in the performance of his work—the Society's work—in the face of greater difficulties than were encountered by any previous expedition. He carries with him our warmest wishes for his success and the sympathy of every true geographer in England.

A MONUMENT TO SENATOR SUMNER.

#### A MONUMENT TO SENATOR SUMNER. The committee of sixty, appointed at the me

morial services to the memory of Charles Sumner, held in Bridge street church, Brooklyn, on the 19th inst., to secure means to piace a monument to the memory of Charles Summer in Washington, D. C., memory of Charles Summer in Washington, D. C., as from the colored citizens of this country, organized last evening by the election of the following officers:—Peter W. Downing, President; J. W. Bowers, J. R. Portor, Vice Presidents; E. B. Bundick, Treasurer: W. C. H. Curtiss, Alex Power and J. N. Gloucester, Secretaries; Rev. B. Porter, R. Vosburgh, Rev. William T. Dixon, C. Hesdran, C. Harris, Thomas Griffin, M. P. Launderz, Finance Committee.